SUPPLEMENT.

je Kinimą Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1685.—Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

STAMPED .. SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.FIVEPENCE.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-Street.

MR. WARINGTON SMYTH'S LECTURES.

LECTURE VII.—In the previous lectures, Mr. SMYTH said that what he had placed before them were chiefly matters of fact relating to mineral veins and metallic deposits, but to-day he had to make some references to theory. No man was fit to be a mining manager if in examining the various lodes and the minerals contained therein some references to theory. No man was fit to be a mining manager if in examining the various lodes and the minerals contained therein he was not able to come to some conclusion as to the probable action which produced the state of things before him. He then proceeded to show, by drawings, what an important bearing theory might have on practice, and that, therefore, the miner ought to pay the greatest possible attention, not merely to the prosence of certain minerals in lodes, grouped in different ways, but to the were in which they had been produced. For instance, if a vein of metalliferous substance were intruded into the lode from below, they would in working down expect to find the deposit increase in size, whilst if it were intruded from above the very reverse might be expected. Connected with the same subject was the effect one vein might have upon another, in reference to which the direction of different lodes was important, and miners had adopted various ways of indicating that direction. In the Freiberg district, where the lodes had been carefully traced and mapped, there were four distinct groups, and these were known by the names of the hours. Thus, the lodes which ran directly north and south were called, the former the "midnight" and the latter the "Midday" lodes. Those that ran up from the contre were called "Three o'Clock," those that ran downs" 'Nine o'Clock,' while the fourth group, which ran at right angles to the north and south group were called the 'Six o'Clock' veins.

The annexed diagram will show the plan at a glance:—
A similar system of grouping was observable in other districts. Many years ago Mr. Carne, a banker at Penzance, a man of great scientific acquirements, divided the lodes of Cornwall into a series of eight, as follows:—

1. East and west tin lodes, dipping north, said to be the eldest, on the principle that that which cuts through another voin must be the newer.

2. East and west tin lodes, dipping north, said to be the eldest, on the principle that that which cuts through a

4. Caunter copper lodes, which Instead of true east and west would run at about an angle of from 30° to 46° south of east.

5. Cross-courses, north and south, not metalliferous.

6. Newer copper and lead lodes.

7. Cross flookans and clay courses, running north and south.

8. Sildes of all kinds, many of which run east and west.

In the copper and tin lodes, anything intersecting was either a flookan or a cross vein, not unfrequently carrying argentiferous galena, and sometimes fron ore; but in other parts of the country, as in the Tamar district, the lead lodes corresponded with these cross flookans. This mode of classification had been sometimes greatly objected to; but although in some cases there were complications which appeared to give a contradiction to Mr. Carne's system, those complications which appeared to give a contradiction to Mr. Carne's system, those complications who would be found, on closer examination, to be the result of the veins having been opened several times in succession. Mr. Carne's arrangement was founded upon a very great number of facts, and, therefore, when they met with cases which did not correspond with it, they must remember that there was a great deal to be said before they could decide Mr. Carne's method to be untrue. Another point of great interest, practically and theoretically, was that when they had these intersections the character of the ores met with was considerably modified. Thus, in a neighbourhood where north and south veins were crossed by cast and west veins, the former would have the galena unusually rich in silver near the junction, and it was only in such places that the valuable native ruby silver was obtained. Again, in the Tamar district analogous facts had been observed, and at Redruth large quantities of cobalt and nicket were obtained. It was found that where the east and west met with the north and south lodes cobalt, arsanic, and silver were apt to be associated with the copper lodes, and sometimes had been traced for a short distance in the cross ve

LECTURE VIII.—Mr. SMYTH said he proposed to devote that lecture to a consideration of the difficulties which resulted from heaves, or shifts of position, which so frequently happened that the miner must be well prepared to deal with them. The immediate consequences of a dislocation of this kind was the loss of the lode which they might be working, and it might cost thousands of pounds before It was recovered. Each case had its own peculiar features, but there were a few general principles, of great value in suggesting the best course to be followed. For instance, when the slide dipped towards them they would have to seek upwards, but, on the other hand, under different circumstances, it would be met with along the hanging side of the dislocation. In each case it must be summed that the dislocation, or slide, had been a movement downward on an idelined plane. No doubt this was generally the case with the stratified rocks, though there were exceptions, and sometime dislocations were so complicated by successive slides at different periods, that the vein might be cut into everal places. An interesting account was given in an early number of the "Transactions of the Geological Society" of a case of this kind, at the Lefevre Mine, in the district of Redruth. The principle now generally adopted was that first laid down by Schmidt, a German writer, that wherever there had been a vertical slip there had been a horizontal one as well been a district of Redruth. The principle now generally adopted was that first laid down by Schmidt, a German writer, that wherever there had been a vertical slip there had been a horizontal one as well on the depth of the diple being ascertained, data were obtained by which to seek for the lost lode. When they dip within the right angle, then much depends on the depth of the diple cal slip there had been a horizontal one as well. And thus the amount of dip being ascertained, data were obtained by which to seek for the lost lode. When the two lodes dip contrartivise we must follow the side of the acute angle. When the two lodes dip contrartivise we must follow the side of the acute angle. When the diplocation has a less angular dip, then we must adopt special rules, which are only to be worked out according to each particular case. And the mode of working it out is a very simple one. When a lode is lost by the dislocation produced by a cross-course, lay down on a horizontal plane the course and direction of underlie of both the lode and cross-course, when there will be observable a smaller and a larger angle at the point of intersection, except in those rare cases where the one happens to be exactly at right angles to the other.

1. Then, if the two voins (lode and cross-course) dip contrartivise—that is, if there is more than a right angle between their lines of dip as taken in plan, drive along the slide on the side of the acute angle.

2. If they dip together, or within a right angle, when the dip of the lode is faster than that of the cross-course, drive on the side of the acute angle.

3. If the cross-course is flatter than the lode, adopt the following general rule, depending on the deviation of the dip of the former from the line of intersection of the two veins.

General Rule.—At the point where the cross-course is touched determine and lay down horizontally the line of intersection of the two planes (lode and cross-course). Then from the same point project horizontally before you the line of the same of the stream of the dip of the proper determine and lay down horizontally the line of intersection this perpendicular falls, and on that side out in, and drive for the other portion of the lode.

The Has of intersection may be found either portion of the lode.

The theory of the cross-course of the found of the dip, from a function, or more accurately by the tri-genometrical formus

genometrical formula, where A B is the line representing the horizontal projection of the dip, from a

point at A to another point, C, in the lode, at a vertical depth of h, below the level of A, the angle of inclination being \(\pi \).

This was the only philosophical mode of treatment of which the subject was capable, and it was satisfactory, amidst so many elements of uncertainty, to have a rule which has proved, in most instances, to work out correctly.

The mining interests were greatly indebted to Mr. Wm. J. Henwood, of Penzance, who had collected a vast mass of information on the subject of these slides, which had been carefully tabulated. Some curious results had thus been arrived at. Taking the whole number of these cases which had been examined, 233, the following figures had been arrived at:—In 22.7 cases the veins had been intersected, but not displaced; in 51-1 they hung to the right hand; and in 26-2 they hung to the left band. In 63.5 cases they inclined to the greater angle, and in 12-9 to the smaller angle. The mean distance, or interval, between the dislocated portions of the lode was 16-14. Every fact of this nature was of advantage to the mining engineer in assisting him to solve the problems presented to him in reference to this important branch of the subject.

they hung to the left hand. In 635 cases they inclined to the greater angle, and in 129 to the smaller angle. The mean distance, or interval, between the vantage to the mining engineer in assisting him to solve the problems presented to him in reference to this important branch of the subject.

LECTURE IX.—Mr. SMYTH said, that besides those found in lodes, and in regular stratification, the crust of the earth furnished another large class of metallio riches, in the shape of what might be termed "irregular deposits." The forms of these deposits differed exceedingly from one another, and, except in the case of districts, they had nothing like an analogous character. In the greater part of them, however, it was noticeable that the filling of these repostories had a much closer analogy with the class of rocks in which they were found, so that if they were shown a piece of mineral they could at once declare, with confidence of the state of the s have to allude to hereafter. In spite, however, of the broadth and length of these deposits, it was easy to see that the way in which the nuterals were aggregated was different altogether to that of a true lode. If they passed a little further north, into Sweden and Norway, they would find copper, nickel, cobat, and magnetic iron occurring in repositories similar in strike to that of the further north, into Sweden and Norway, they would find copper, nickel, cobat, and the appear of the country, but in compact crystalline masses, not at all like lodes. Specimens of metallic ores from Norway had a similar stripiness and foliation to that of the rocks in which they were embedded, but, notwithstandling, they were not themselves stratified beds or lodes. At Arondale, in Norway—which, like Cardiganahire, was a good place for students, because they might see witchin a comparatively small area a great variety of mineral conditions, and where, the country being uninclosed, they might hammer away as they pleased, and fill their pockets with first-class specimens—irregular deposits of most valuable magnetic iron were found running from north-cast to south-west, which, as a general rule, were worked like veins, and which, in fact, had tolerably definite walls in the granite, but yet were not voins. These deposits fran sometimes for 100 fc., or more, and then closed in without rhyme or reason. A lode dislocated by a cross-vein might afterwards be found, but no traces wereleft in these cases of continuance through the silicates around them, which were so hard as to shut out the possibility of strings of any kind through them. A little further on, however, lenticular openings, following the same general strike, would lead to the hematic again, embedded in hornblende and mica schists of sub great hardness as made it difficult to got. The fourth class of irregular deposits were those associated with limestone; and, taking cases which bore a general resemblance to deposits of a bedded character, he would first mention a mine of

so, in spite of water—of which there was a great deal—the mine had given large profits. This singularly-found mass of ore was neither a vein nor a bed, but must have been introduced into the cavity it filled after the limestone and sandstone which edged it in had been consolidated. The lecturer noticed other irregular deposits of iron and lead ores, called "flats," in the great limestone, mentioning particularly the Alston Moor Mines, in Cumberland, those of Mr. Beaumont, M.P., in Northumberland, and others near Richmond, in Yorkshire. Some of the most important mines known, however, were those in Belgium, in connection with dolomite and newer and older limestones, in the shape of irregular masses of iron, ochre, calamite, and galena, worked so successfully by the Vieille-Montagne Zine Company. The Westphallan mines, in the Devonian rocks, were noteworthy, and there were more remarkable cases in the North of Spain (which he regretted to say were not in the hands of Kuglish, but of Freuch and Belgic adventurers), as well as at the famous zine mines of Silesia. It was obvious that these irregular deposits required special modes of working, and the application of a great range of engineering skill and science, which would form the subject of future lectures.

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form the subject of future relectures.

LECTURE X.—Mr. SMYTH said that, he had been asked what were
the best sources of information on the foregoing subjects, and what
books could be consulted with the most advantage, and he directed
the students to a few works of that character. The next topic to
which he proposed to draw attention was "costeaning," or the preliminary examination of the ground previous to determining to open
regular mining operations. This was by no means an unimportant subject, as
much time and money was spent in this kind of work, and frequently without
satisfactory results. Sometimes large sums were thrown away for want of proper precautions; and great risks were run, when a little more prudened norations would be simple enough if it were not for the alluvial matter or grit
spread over the surface, which, including vegetable mould, would sometimes be
accumulated to the depth of hundreds of feet. In the case of one of the most
noted mines in Australia—that called "The One-Horse Lead"—the deposits were
clear, 79 ft.; basalt, 46 ft.; clay, 28 ft.; and then came the "pay-dirt," a bed in
which the gold was found reposing on the native rock more than 250 feet from
the surface. Supposing, then, various depths of this drift material must be gono
through, how were mines to be discovered? This was a question of general indiscovered by accident in new districts. Without spoil into the semi-fabilious
traditions as to the origin of the ancient mines of Europe, everyone knew that
the discovery of gold in California was brought about by a retired Swiss colonel
clearing out a mili-race, and finding grains of gold in ft. That brought tens of
the other products of large or smaller exists. With sumed with success in places which long before had been worked by the Komans, and even the Carthagenians and Pheneitelans. There were, both in England and Wales, very ancient mines which had been resumed; but, in the majority of cases, the adventurer now would have to deal with workings which had been abandoned for periods ranging from 20 to 100 years. In these enterprises an enormous amount of capital had been swallowed up; and, therefore, in making such attempts as these it was important to study all the bearings of each particular case. He knew of one mine in Cornwall in which 300,000l. And been expended merely to get the water out of an old mine, and then it was found that the mine had been brought into and left in such a form that it was impossible to work it, and nothing could be done except to remove the machinery, and let the water in again. When it was possible to obtain maps and plans of these old workings, it stood to reason that they would be of incalculable value, and it was greatly to be regretted that our Government had never taken any satisfactory steps to bring together in some public department, and to regularly and systematically require, plans and sections of discontinued mines. There were two reasons why this should be done. One was, that it would prove of great value and importance, commercially and pecuniarily; and, secondly, that much danger to human life which at present was associated with attempts to re-open old mines, or the older portions of mines at work, would be obviated. Plans had existed probably in most cases, but they remained very likely in the hands of the mining engineer, and in the course of a few years were destroyed or lost sight of. When mines that the older portions of mines at work, would be obviated. Plans had existed probably in most cases, but they remained very likely in the hands of the mining engineer, and in the course of a few years were destroyed or lost sight of. When mines that the older portions of mines at work, would be corefully surveyed up to the last

already alluded was, that a mine before it was abandoned was generally brought into a bad shape for future miners, mostly on account of its growing poverty, and the anxiety to get out all they could, without caring for another generation. The lecturer then at some length described, by means of drawings, the tunuil, as they were sometimes thought to be, and heaps of the ancient miners in the south-eastern parts of Europe. It was always important to carefully examine the old rubbish heaps, as indications would be sure to be found whether the workings had been abandoned on account of the poverty of the material, or through an overpowering pressure of water, and other difficulties which the mechanical knowledge of that day did not furnish the means of surmounting.

Government Inspection of Coal Mines.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

In connection with the SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT, the more remarkable accidents which occurred during the year are first referred to and Mr. L. BROUGH then gives, as usual, some highly valuable general observations upon the nature of each spearate class of accidents, and the means of dealing with them. Whether a full amount of air requisite to seture adequate ventilation is brought about, he remarks, by the use of furnaces or by the employment of machinery, the power of the contract of the co

and thickly walled shafts.—plenty of boiler room of course, large safety-valves true steam and water gauges, reliable load indicators, and very powerful and simply constructed breaks. He need not say that enginemen should be well instructed, and selected on account of full practical knowledge of their calling and their sobriety, and also that they be fairly remunerated;—the very same remarks may be properly applied to all banksmen and onsetters.

Miscellaneous accidents underground arise from various causes: general crush of tibs and trams, heedlessly walking up or down engine banks, self-acting inclines, and other sorts of slopes, and thus exposing themselves to be run over before they can reach the places of refuge, and so they get killed, or maimed for life: riding in and on trams against the rules, breaking of ropes and chains on inclines, inundations of water; explosion of gunpowder by carelessly leaving it exposed; the premature, or delayed, discharge of shots—either cause by fat too common in blasting; with also some accidents incidental to underground employment, which really cannot very well be classified. If horse-roads were maintained in good ample size—that is to say, the top blown down when necessary, and the bottom properly cut when required, and in every case always well timbered—there would not be so many hanliers killed or injured. There should also be some restriction in respect of their riding in front or at the back of the trams. The peculiarity of the across heading system involves the necessity of wheel spragding, in doing which the bautiers frequently get burt, and even killed; also, in sharp gradients, they place their backs against the front tram of the set to retard its too rapid descent—a very dangerous procedure indeed. Now, if the h-ress worked in limbers or shafts, they could, with their superior streagth, do far mere than a stripling of a baulier could possibly effect with his mere human nunseles and bones; but in previous reports he had so often pointed traits to the ribution, an s mere human muscles and bones; but in previous reports he had so often intended that out that he need not now enter into further details. More "double trings" also would greatly aid in simplifying the "lead" from the far in orkings to the pit bottom, and the coal should not be loaded too high; in this spect, amongst other advantages to be derived, the main roads and cross headges would afford a much freer passage for the sir, it being evident that these imensely large trams plied up with coal, must terribly interfere with sound utilation. Then again, trappers of tender age are made to go with the bauliers. sees boys should be left to look after their doors (neglect of which may bring

about explosion), and not travel with the trams to assist others. It is really tampering with the proper division of the labour of the pit, and, moreover, subjecting the boys to great and unnecessary danger.

In a set of drill tools for blasting purposes there are one or two (needle or pricker for example) that should be made of copper instead of steel, as, in truth, he had never ceased to point out. It is frightful the number of deaths, the loss of sight, and the blowing away of limbs, that take place in consequence of premature explosion of shots, orby delay in the due time of their discharge. Proper tools and efficient fuzes would go a long way to prevent these occurrences. In undations of water underground are fortunately rare, but they are dreadful when they do happen. Good maps, and never-ceasing use of the bore rods, would in a great measure correct this source of destruction of life.

Noiwithstanding the eighth general rule about "places of rofuge," travelling on slopes may still be classed as somewhat unsafe, on account of the singular, indifference to danger of the workmen themselves. As to breaking of ropes and chains on inclines, they should oftener be examined, and never remain too long in use; the general wear and tear, the rubbing and friction on the floor, and the rattling and hammering over rollers, expose all where-rope and link-chain to deterioration. The molecular structure of the metal is speedily altered by all such percussive action, the iron from the state of fibre becomes crystalline, and its integrity is entirely destroyed; then the ropes or chains suddenly snap, and people are killed or seriously injured, and property is pretty nearly always sacrificed. Above-ground accidents are for the most part brought about by entanglement in machinery during the process of oilings, contact with trains at or near the pit top, hauliers getting knocked down by the horsoor otherwise overpowered whilst tipping rubbleh on the spoil banks, smash of machinery, and the bursting of boilers. As regards the

MR. H. H. VIVIAN, M.P., ON COLLIERY WORKING, THE FERNDALE COLLIERY EXPLOSION,

In compliance with a requisition presented to his Worship the Mayor, a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Swansea was held in the Nisi Prius Court of the Guildhall on Monday, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the widows and orphans caused by the recent explosion in the Ferndale Colliery, Rhondda Valley, and to adopt some means to alleviate their present distress. The chair was taken by the Mayor (Mr. G. B. Brock), and among those present were—Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P.; Messrs. H. J. Bath, C. Bath, S. B. Power, J. W. James, Alfred Sterry, George B. Strick, J. Giasbrook, T. W. Richmond, Edward Strick, J. B. Bellingham, John D. Thomas (High, Papille of the Courte Courte, Courte). (High Bailiff of the County Court), D. W. Thomas, R. A. Essery (Town Clerk), — Bancroft, T. Cory, — Yeo, and other gentlemen connected with the iron and coal trades of the district.

The MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said they were all aware of the object of for which they had assembled that day. He might just say that a requisition had been presented to him requesting him to convene that meeting, and he had embraced the earliest day he could to enable his fellow-townsmen and others who were charitably disposed to come together and express their sympathy for and to contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute the towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute the contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute the contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and contribute towards a fund to aid the necessities of the widows and orphans of that dreadful calamity at the Ferndale Colliery, which they all so much deplored. He had hoped to have seen a larger number present, but the reason why the attendance was so small was in consequence of the exceedingly unpropitious weather. It was, he believed, impossible for anyone to refuse his deepest sympathy for the sufferers by such a dire calamity. They must have hearts of stone, instead of hearts of flesh, did they do so. Persons at a much greater distance from the scene of the calamity but who had read the sufferers by such a dire calamity. They must have hearts of stone, instead of hearts of flesh, did they do so. Persons at a much greater distance from the scene of the calamity, but who had reads of it through the many newspapers, had been appalled at the magnitude of the sacrifice of human life, and the consequent misery and distress it must entail. It was a sadvistation when death stalked through the heart states that when the sacrifice of human life, and the consequent misery and distress it must entail. It was a sadvistation when death stalked through the view of the sacrifice of human life, and the consequent misery and distress the must entail. It was a sadvistation when death stalked through the view of the sacrifice of human life, and the consequent misery and the same and th

Mr. H. H. VIVIAN, M.P., said the resolution which had been entrusted to him was—"That this meeting is desirous of expressing its deep sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers by the late Ferndale Colliery Explosion—and deems it expedient that measures should be taken to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans rendered destitute by that event." The Mayor had so feelingly and completely expressed the sentiments which had induced gentlement to attend the meeting, and also to sign the requisition—sentiments which must at the present moment animate the breasts of all present—that it was hardly necessary to repeat again the sentiments to which the Mayor had given such able utterance. It was one of those dreadful calamities which from time to time occurred in this and other mining districts, but this was the greatest and most serious those dreafful calamities which from time to time occurred in this and other mining districts, but this was the greatest and most serious in its consequences of any which had happened in the South Wales district. It was now estimated that 70 poor widows had been left without husbands, those to whom they looked for support and to provide their daily bread, and 140 children left fatherless. Those numbers represented a large sum of money, for they knew that large sums were required to provide not only for their present necessities, but to assist the widows either until they re-married, or the whole of their future lives, and the children until they arrived at such an age as to be able to obtain their own livelihood. It was difficult to forecast what sum would be required for those purposes. Fortunately. cast what sum would be required for those purposes. Fortunately, they had but slight experience in that district of any calamity at all approaching that which had just happened, but, from the experience they had had, it would not be too much to say that a sum of at least they had had, it would be required to meet the charges consequent upon the calamity. Some gentlemen had gone into the question very carefully, calamity. Some gentlemen had gone into the question very carefully, and considered a very much larger sum would be necessary, but so far as he (Mr. Vivian) could estimate from figures which appertained to the Risca fund some seven years since, and from the figures with which he was intimately acquainted as regarded the Morfa Colliery, he believed that about 10,000! would be required to meet the necessities of this calamity. As he had before remarked, however, it was impossible accurately to forecast what sum would be impossible to suppose that any single firm could meet the double charges of such a calamity as this. Messrs. Davis and Sons, the proprietors of the pit, will have of necessity to bear a very serious loss and burden in the damage which must have occurred to their property by the explosion, and the consequent interruption to the working of the colliery. It must be some two or three years (he spoke from his own sad experience in such matters) before the colliery could be in the same efficient state as before the accident. Although in calamities of less magnitude it was possible, especially where the working of the colliery was merely subsidiary to other undertakings, for the firm to undertake the entire charges consequent upon such explosions. Still, where a firm was entirely engaged in any one particular class of business, it would be almost impossible to suppose that such a firm could meet the charges consequent upon such a calamity as that they now referred to. The Messrs. Davis, the owners of the colliery, had put down their names for a very handsome sum, and he now saw by the public prints that they had stated that should any deficiency exist, they would make up such a sum as would be necessary to supply the exigencies of the colliery, had pus to a mas swould be necessary to supply the exigencies of the ended of the remarks had been very fully and accurately reported in the local newspapers, for he had seen a very accurate report of the meeting at Pontypridd in the Cambrian pewspaper, so that he and considered a very much larger sum would be necessary, but so far

from the way in which men's minds were now being drawn to the question of saving and economising human life in the working of collieries.

Mr. VIVIAN then said that he wished now more especially to allude to the letter of Mr. John Nixon—[see Mining Journal of Nov. 23.] It was seldom that a gentleman-in Mr. Nixon's position, as a large and extensive colliery proprietor, and one intimately acquainted with the practical working of mines, came forward in public and expressed his opinions so freely, so candidly, and so ably as he had done in the letter which he had sent to the various newspapers. The community generally were deeply indebted to Mr. Nixon for his very able and candid expression of opinion. Before he had read that letter of Mr. Nixon he (Mr. Vivian) was not acquainted with the "double-shift" system; but, having perused that letter carefully, it did seem to him that it would be exceedingly desirable that that system should be introduced into the South Wales districts. Knowing, as Mr. Nixon undoubtedly did, and as he (Mr. Vivian) did, how little as a rule remained to be done by colliery proprietors to secure, so far as human means could devise, the safe working of the collieries, Mr. Nixon had directed his mind to see how it was possible to prevent such a serious loss of human life by explosions. With that end in view he had suggested the double-shift system. That was no theoretical opinion simply—it had already been adopted in some of the largest collieries in the North of England, and Mr. to prevent such a serious loss of Admin and by Caposions. With that end in view he had suggested the double-shift system. That was no theoretical opinion simply—it had already been adopted in some of the largest collieries in the North of England, and Mr. Nixon had in his letter shown conclusively that it was far better for the men, as well as for the masters, irrespective altogether of he fact that in case of accident it limited the loss of life to one-holf of that which now usually took place. It was, of course, quite clear that if the double-shift system were adopted, and if only one-half of the cutters were underground at a time, only one-half of the men employed at the colliery could be killed in case of explosion—at any rate, should an accident unfortunately occur, they would have to deplore a much less sacrifice of life if the double-shift system were enforced than under the plan at present in use in this district. There were, no doubt, drawbacks and inconveniences in the double-shift system as advocated by Mr. Nixon, and he (Mr. Vivian had received reports from some very able coal viewers and mining engineers in both were, no accuse, that were some some very able coal viewers and mining engineers in both North and South Wales, who were as intimately acquainted with the subject as Mr. Nixon himself, and who had pointed out several very strong objections to Mr. Nixon's plan; but if its enforced adoption should be considered necessary to the saving of human life, then it would be most desirable so to do. If at that moment, instead of having to lament the loss of 170 lives, they had only to deplore the loss of 85, it was clear that the gain would be very considerable. Then, combined with the system which Mr. Nixon advocated, there was the suggestion which he (Mr. Vivian) had made at the former meeting—the panel system—a system first introduced into the North of England by the late Mr. Buddle, whereby the loss of life would be still further reduced, and the number of men sacrificed by such explosions greatly panel system—a system first introduced into the North of England by the late Mr. Buddle, whereby the loss of life would be still further reduced, and the number of men sacrificed by such explosions greatly diminished. But, after all their precautions, a great deal naturally depended upon the miners themselves whilst underground, and at the last meeting, to which he had already referred, he made some remarks with the view of creating a strong feeling upon this matter in the minds of the colliers themselves. After leaving the meeting he happened to fall in with the two Government Inspectors of the district (Mr. Brough and Mr. Wales), and he travelled with those gentlemen from Ponty. pridd to Swansea. Their conversation naturally turned upon colliery explosions, and Mr. Wales incidentally remarked upon the comparative immunity enjoyed in the North of England, in the counties of Durham and Cumberland, from such dreadful explosions, and the reason he gave for this was the very great care and vigilance of the persons engaged in the collieries themselves. Mr. Wales observed that in the North of England, if a collier was thought to be guilty of doing anything likely to endanger his own life and that of his fellow-workmen he would be watched closely, and if detected committing such a crime (for he could call opening his safety-lamp or smoking in the pit nothing less than a crime) he would be instantly reported and punished. He had not informed Mr. Wales that such had been the subject of his remarks at the meeting, and, as the remarks of Mr. Wales were, therefore, spontaneous, he (Mr. Vivian) was particularly struck with them. If, therefore, they could create a feeling of the great crime which the opening of a lamp, or smoking in the pit, in the minds of the colliers themselves, they would have gone a very great way to prevent calamities of such a dreadful nature as they now had to de. his remarks at the meeting, and, as the remarks of Mr. Wales were, therefore, spontaneous, he (Mr. Vivian) was particularly struck with them. If, therefore, they could create a feeling of the great crime which the opening of a lamp, or smoking in the pit, in the minds of the colliers themselves, they would have gone a very great way to prevent calamities of such a dreadful nature as they now had to deplore. There was nothing more noble than a disregard of danger and death when it sprang from a right and proper motive. If such a feelinghad not been implanted by Providence in men's hearts none would be willing to enter upon some of the necessary and ordinary avocations of life. If men were not willing to face danger they would not find sailors and soldiers, engine-drivers, and men who work steam-boilers, and many. If not most, of the dangerous avocations of life would be difficult to be carried on. But there was a wide difference of the would be difficult to be carried on. But there was a wide difference in the pit that he now raised his volce, and was a ded difference for the many in the pit that he now raised his volce, and was a ded difference in the pit that he now raised his volce, and will not only possible but probable. And this now brought him to say a few words in reference to safety-iamps. A great deal had been said and written about these lamps, and some had gone so far as to say that they were useless; in fact, they were worse than useless, in making the collier more regardless of the presence of gas. But such remarks were only made, in his opinion, by persons who did not know the proper vided that every working stall in the colliers should be kept free from Act provided that every working stall in the colliers were liable to very serious consequences. But, adopt what means they would have explosions almost that if they allowed explosions gas to accumulate they were liable to very serious daily. In every fiery mine something or the colliers should be accurred to the colliers were and the supposition o

left for him to say, for the very exhaustive speech of Mr. Vivian had taken the argument out of his mouth, even could he (Mr. James) express himself so ably as Mr. Vivian had done. He wished, however, to make one or two observations in reference to one or two points alluded to be Mr. Vivian and one was the greatly which same nor. to make one or two observations in reference to one or two points alluded to by Mr. Vivian, and one was the remark which some persons had made, to the effect that the colliery proprietors ought to meet the expenses of such calamities themselves, without coming to the public at all. The remarks which Mr. Vivian had made upon the public at all. The remarks which all the that point came with all the greater weight from him when they remembered the generous manner in which he and his firm came for membered the generous manner in which he and his firm came for the came of the came o memoered the generous manner in which he and his firm came forward for the support of the widows and orphans caused by the explosion in their Morfa Pit, some four years since. It was evident, however, that such expenses could not be borne by the proprietors of the pit in the present case. He knew, however, that it had been said that the Aberdare colliery proprietors made large fortunes, and ought, therefore, to bear the expenses come

quent upon such calamities, and ought not to come to the public for help. But such remarks were not right—they were not generous, and were not just. Every-such remarks were not right—they were not generous, and were not just. Every-such remarks were not right—they were not generous, and were not just. Every-such remarks where the public of the public of the public of the public who had been asso of ventilation existed, that the managers elently managed, that the best meeans of ventilation existed, that the managers were liberally paid, and that everything was at hand to conduce to the proper were liberally paid, and that everything was at hand to conduce to the proper were liberally paid, and that everything for the widows and orphans should pected that the whole expenses of providing for the widows and orphans should pected that the whole expenses of providing for the widows and orphans should pected that the whole expenses of providing for the widows and orphans should fall upon the proprietors. He (Mr. James) quite agreed with the remarks which fall upon the proprietors. He (Mr. James) quite agreed with the remarks which hoped, therefore, that the public would liberally respond to the sufferers themeters had been as a considerable to the coal trade to the sold like to know was, what would Swan-son we made to them. What he should like to know was, what would Swan-son we made to them. What he should like to know was, what would Swan-son we had been deployed of the should like to know was, what would Swan-son over devery much like Aberystwith and Cardigan. Swansa, noiwithstanding an ocasional cloud, was an exceedingly prosperous port and town, and all classes and easily indebted to the coal trade of the prosperity they enjoyed. Those, and easily indebted to the coal trade for the prosperity they enjoyed. Those where the propers of the coal trade of the purpose of providing subscriptions, and in doing so suggested that the committee should not be depressed. The resolution was then pur to the meeting, and passed.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Mining affairs on the Pacific Coast during the past year have assumed a more substantial and permanent condition as a source of national wealth than they ever before attained; and probably in no difference of the companishment of the state has this desirable condition of affairs been as much promoted in California as during the past nine months. There are a variety of causes which have tended to produce this effect, the most prominent being the great improvements introduced in the processes for saving the preclous metals, which adds greatly to the produce this effect, the most prominent being the great improvements introduced in the processes for saving the preclous metals, which adds greatly to the produce this effect, the most prominent being the great improvements introduced in the produce of all the great Suropean nations, the large portion of ballion in the condition of the product of this State, the permanence or richness of the mines of california can no longer be debatable questions. While the detection and of control of the product of this State, the permanence or richness of the mines of california can no longer be debatable questions. While the detection and sendenced in the number of valuable questions. While the detection and sendenced in the number of valuable in mines recordingly be the produced of the produced of the confidence this propera capitalists, or for which they are negociating. The success of the state of affairs has engendered in the number of valuable mines recording to the sellers in disposing them.

With millions of money going a begging for borrowers, at 2 per cent, per animal mental progress of the State, by depriving it of the advantages of horizontal between the product of the mines in California? It is not possible to number the mines in California as its was in the mining indistricts of that country its state that no enterprise can successfully related to work with capital at treble that rate of interest, were it obtainable. The active common from

ment alone is due the discovery of the various formations in which gold has a found, another important subject, intimately connected with the present activity in hing, is the great attention paid to extracting the metals from their ores, ien it is admitted that not more than 60 per cent, probably not nearly so eh, has heretofore been extracted, the loss of the remainder appears amazing, se take the product of the State since 1848 into consideration: 40 per cent. of \$60,000,000 to \$t\$ for lack of skill to save it. A better state of things has been reduced, and it is quite within bounds to state that the quantity of builton aloned by reworking tailings and sulphurets exceeds \$3,000,000 for the present r in California alone, and is very large among the silver mines of Nevada; lie the improvements in crushing and amalgamating have increased the protein the mills fully 10 per cent, over what it was three years ago.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

Having just returned from Nova Scotia, where I have been engaged

Having just returned from Nova Scotia, where I have been engaged examining the gold mines, in the service of some Boston capitalists, allow me, through your medium, to give a few facts connected ith my visit to capitalists interested in the development of the first interests of that country. The districts to which my attendants specially directed were Sherbrooke and Wine Harbour. Sherbrooke is situated on the St. Mary's River, about a mile to the stward of Halifax, and is a small town of about 600 inhabitants; and the mines situated about two miles from it on the opposite bank of the river. The ining companies which I find in full operation in this locality are the Wellington Company, the Palmerston Company, the Dominlon Company is Sherically and the Hayden Company. The Wellington Mining Company's operations the first that claimed my attention. This mine has been in operation for three years, and has proved to be a very remunerative investment, yield on for three years, and has proved to be a very remunerative investment, yield-jep reent, per quarter on the whole capital of \$100,000 in several returns, and consists of 25 mining areas, three leads being now worked to the depth of 0 ft. This company is now engaged in crecing a steam-engine of 20-horse ower for hoisting and blasting purposes, and are building a new quartz crush-ismill with 16 heads of stamps. The quartz taken from this mine has given yield of from 3 to 4 ozs. of gold perton, and it is now under the able superin-ndence of N. Snow, Esq., of Boston.

The Palmerston Company was the next property that I examined, 90 consisting of 25 mining areas, and showing about 40 leads, six of which are

consisting of 25 mining areas, and showing about 40 leads, six of which are being worked. The main lead I examined, and found to be over 3 ft. in width, it the quartz well charged with gold. Mr. Bow, who is also the manager of property, placed in my hands a bar of gold just from the retort, weighing 1690cs., and assured methat after paying all expenses, there remained from bar a nett profit of \$9000.

overagooss, and assured me that after paying all expenses, there remained from this har a nett profit of \$6000.

The Dominion property is under the skilful and efficient management of S. Goodall, Esq., of Colorado, and I learned that this company was organised by Carlos Pierce, Esq., of Stanstead, Canada, in the city of Montreal. This property consists of nine mining areas, and is traversed by 25 well-defined sads, averaging from 4 to 15 in. in width, four of which are at present being worked by means of one main shaft, several cross-cuts being driven from this mine have been highly remunerative, and I am of the opinion that it will prove a first-class and permanent investment. I will only add in reference to this locality that the Sherbrooke Company's property produced during my stay there from one crushing of 20 tons of quartz, a yield of 200 ozs. of gold. This company had some discoursing results to contend with for some time, but their present access has more than compensated them for all past outlays, with a promise of sheadd success in the future; which reflects credit upon the enterprise of Mr. There, who organised this company in New York.

I then proceeded to Wine Harbour, which is situated at a distance 412 miles from Sherbrooke, on the Atlantic Coast, and I consider this locality

a very rich gold field. It has not, as yet, been very largely developed, although the "Caledonian" property in this section produced in six months over \$200,000 in gold; but, from the inexperience of the managers of this property, a large extent was opened from the surface, leaving it exposed to all surface water which might accumulate, and operations had to be abandoned until machinery could be brought into use, but which is now in full operation.

The Orient Gold Mining Company is the only other mine that I had time to examine there. This property consists of 22 mining areas and is situated on a somewhat elevated point of iand opposite Barrasor's Island, with Indian Harbour on the one hand and Wine Harbour on the other, and has over forty well-defined leads of gold-bearing quarts, which average in width from 2 in, to 2 ft. 6 in., and running in parallel lines close to each other. This company has just completed a splendid crusting mill, constructed on the most approved principles, and although it has only been in operation for a short time, and has only reached a depth of 80 ft., the returns so far from the main lead sunk upon, show an average of from 1 to 2½ cozs. of gold per ton, and one of the smaller leads has given an average of the best paying properties in Nova Scotia. It is under the able superintendance of John McQuarrie, Eaq., who has been connected with the mines in this locality since their commencement. And from all that I observed during my visit to Nova Scotia, I have no hesitation in saying that gold mining can and will be prosecuted there with highly satisfactory results. The capitalists of the United States are now beginning to turn their attention to the gold mining interests of that country for permanent investment of capital. I have only to add, that having been engaged in an exploring expedition to Newfoundiand, I hope shortly to submit to you a communication upon the mineral resources of that country which came under my observation.—

D. W. Cairnie.—Montreat Trade Review.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The French mechanical concern, known as the Fives-Lille Company, formed out of the undertaking of the old firm of Parent, Schaken, and Co., has held its annual meeting. It appeared from the report presented that the company has executed, in common with the house of Cail, large contracts for railway bridges and plant in France, Italy, Spain, and Russia, and more recently the bridge of the Place de l'Europe, at Paris, and a great part of the ironwork at the Exhibition building of 1867. The company has also shared with the house of Cail a contract for the execution and equipment of the Russian railway from Kiew to Baita, with branches, and having a total length of 375 miles; there is every reason to expect that this contract which follows its regular course of execution will yield satisfactory results, but they cannot be fully appreciated until 1869. The other affairs negociated by the company assure to its establishments the exclusive construction of various patented machines and apparatus. The balance-sheet for the year ending June 30, 1867, showed a profit of 64,4251, after deducting certain statutory redemptions. This sum, after having been reduced by a reserve of 5 per cent., according to the provisions of the statutes, and by an exceptional and temporary reserve of 17,7851, proposed by the council of administration, was still sufficient to pay a dividend on the share capital at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the year ending June 30, 1867. Itlis proposed, however, in order to keep in hand a sufficient amount of floating capital, to pay the dividend on the share capital at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the year ending June 30, 1867. Itlis proposed, however, in order to keep in hand a sufficient amount of floating capital, to pay the dividend, not in cash, but in obligations; these obligations were remitted to the shareholders at the rate of 16. each, with enjoyment of interest from July 1, 1867; they are redeemable at 184. each. The members of the council of administration received in the same The French mechanical concern, known as the Fives-Lille Company, formed out of the undertaking of the old firm of Parent, Schaken,

The tone of the coal markets is rather bad in the Charleroi district. Some rather important affairs have been concluded, but at prices so little remunerative as to show a lively desire to reduce stocks. In the Mons basin the state of affairs is even worse than in the Charleroi and Liege districts; the quantity extracted is far from being run off, so that stocks'are sensibly increasing. Upon the whole, intending purchasers are calculating upon a fresh reduction in prices. We have no change to notice in the Beiglan siderurgical market; the stock of pig is still considerable, and orders of any importance continue to make default at the rolling mills. The metallic portions of the bridges of a railway line from Vitebsk to Ord, in Russia, have been ordered partly from the John Cockerill Company, and partly from an English company. The Liege Chamber of Commerce makes some observations on the subject of the competition sustained against Beiglan wire by foreign imports. The competition which appears to be the most direaded in the matter is that of Prussia, while the Prussian markets are absolutely closed to Beiglium, in consequence of the high import duties charged. The Châtelineau Company will pay, Dec. 16, a dividend for the exercise 1866-7, or 10s. per share. The La Haye Colliery Company is paying a second dividend for the exercise 1866-7, or 10s. 4d, per share. The Phomix Prussian Mines and Ironworks Company will pay, Jan. 2, 1868, a dividend for the exercise 1866-7 or 10s. 4d, per share. The Phomix Prussian Mines and Blast Furnaces Company, Dec. 7, at Brussels; Liege General Water Conduits Company, Dec. 10, at Liege; Esperance Collieries, Blast-Furnaces, and Rolling Mills Company, Dec. 17, at Liege; and the John Cockerill Company, Dec. 18, at Liege.

Chilian copper, which had hardened at Havre, has been rather weak

Liego General Water Conduits Company, Dec. 10, at Liege; Esperance Collieries, Blast-Furnaces, and Rolling Mills Company, Dec. 17, at Liege; and the John Cockerill Company, Dec. 18, at Liege.

Chilian copper, which had hardened at Havre, has been rather weak on that centre of late; disposable is held at 70\close{\chi}. per ton, but no important sale is noted. The Paris market has remained quiet, without change in prices; English plates have made 78\close{\chi}. Lake Superior, 88\close{\chi}. Chilian, 70\close{\chi}. for 11\close{\chi}. and Corcoro mineral, 75\close{\chi}. per ton. No important modification is noted in the tone of the article on the German markets; important transactions or speculative affairs, however, almost wholly make default. Correspondence from Amsterdam and Rotterdam indicates further improvement in tin. After a sale of 1500 ingots of Banca at 53\chi{\chi}. 31\chi 300 ingots were taken off at 64 fls., and 500 ingots at 54\chi/. fls.; 4000 ingots of Billiton, received via Dordrecht, have been presented on the Rotterdam market, and one lot of 1000 ingots was sold at 53\chi/s.; at present Banca is held at 54\chi/. fls. and Billiton at 53\chi/s. at house been presented on the Rotterdam market, and one lot of 1000 ingots was sold at 53\chi/s. The ratis 98\chi/. and English 98\chi/. per ton. Although there has been little activity in the demand, the non-of the German markets has improved under the influence of the favourable advices from Holland. There is little demand for lead, although prices are maintained at about their former level. The Breslan sine market continues quiet. The tendency of the Paris market has been less firm; rough Silesian has made 22\chi/4s., and zine from other sources 21\chi. 16s. to 22\chi. per ton.

It appears by a report prepared by the Essen Chamber of Commerce that the 232 private collieries in the Dortmund district produced in 1866, 8,583,362 tons of coal, of the total value of 15,792,743 thalers. More than 43,000 workmen were employed in the extraction of the coa

the Essen group in 1806 was 2,810,504 tous, snowing a sugar-actual that with 1865. The average cost of production showed an increase of 3d, per fon as compared with 1865. The number of workmen engaged in 1866 was 12,810, as compared with 13,351 in 1865. The check observable in the production of the Essen collieries in 1866 took place notwithstanding the favourable circumstances in which the Essen Collieries were placed in consequence of an extension of their outlets to Belgium and France. Perhaps the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of labour checked the production of the collieries; on this head, however, the report of the Essen Chamber of Commerce affords no information. The principal workings continue to be the Victoria-Mathias, the Salzer, and the Neuack, at Essen; and the Colner-Bergwerks-Verein and the Zollverein, at Aiten-Essen. Of the production of the Dortmund district, in 1866, 1,428,424 tons were absorbed by local consumption, 45,1994 tons were forwarded by the Ruhr, and 6,256,633 tons were forwarded by ratiway. The local consumption and railway deliveries presented an increase last year, but the deliveries by the Ruhr, and 6,256,633 tons were forwarded by ratiway. Sear, but the deliveries by the Ruhr experienced a rather serious decline. A considerable part of the deliveries by railway was afterwards embarked on the Rhine and forwarded to Holland. The exports made in this manner amounted to 700,000 tons. The administrations of the German railways make intelligent and carnost efforts to attract heavy traffic to their lines by establishing tariffs with an especial view to the accommodation of the coal trade. That these efforts have been successful is seen in the fact that while the quantity of coal conveyed over Prussian railways in 1861 amounted to 154,625,232 centners; it rose in 1862 to 185,822,455 centners; in 1864 to 263,909,942 centners; and in 1865 to 308,322,903 centners. In four years it will be seen that the coal traffic of the Prussian railways companies. Thus, in 1865, out of the

and Mark, 49-7 per cent. The total receipts derived by Prussian railways from the conveyance of coal amounted in 1861 to 5.669,720 thalers; in 1862 to 6,399,454 thalers; in 1863 to 9,338,650 thalers; in 1864 to 10,389,834 thalers; and in 1865 to 12,401,657 thalers. In four years the revenue derived from coal traffic by Prussian lines was thus more than doubled. The average sum charged per ton per mile showed, in 1865, a sensible reduction as compared with 1861; but the average distance for which each ton of coal was conveyed in 1865 showed an equally sensible increase as compared with 1861.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

ready in a few weeks to reduce some of the ore quarried from the Gaia lode."

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD MINING CO.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the com-pany's office, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, on Nov. 28,

Mr. C. Holland in chair.

Mr. T. B. Laws (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last general and special meeting, they were confirmed.

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

Non 26.—During the past quarter our operations have been confined to the development of the main lode at two points—the 54 fm. level, west of Gard's shaft, and the shallow adit, east of the same. The 54 fm. level has been extended west during that time 5 fms. 4 ft. 6 in, making a total length driven at this point from Gard's shaft (west) of 24 fms. Since Sept. 10, the day on which I came here, we have met with three branches, composed of spar and mundle, and at times yielding stones of yellow ore of a good character. The largest of these branches we drove on for some distance, but finding it did not improve as expected, and that it was leading us out of the ascertained course (by dial) of the main part of the lode, we left it to our right, and are now driving in a southwest direction, with the object in view of meeting with the same at as early adate as possible. We are at present making very fair progress in driving at this point, and I hope it will not be a great while before I am in a position to inform you that the main part of the lode is reached, as I think, from what I have heard and seen since I have been here, that our chances will then be very good of making some return to you for your outlay.

During the present month (November) we have resumed the drivage of a cross-

ent, which was commenced some years since, with the view of intersecting the middle and south lodes, and which was extended south 24 fathoms, and them, for some reason or other, abandoned. On referring to the "working plan" of the mine, you will find these lodes were intersected by cross-cuts at the 16 and 36 fm. levels, the same being put out from the engine-shaft. At both these points the lodes mentioned were worked on, and at the 16 fm. level some very good ore was rison from them. The cross-cut we have now resumed is situated about 80 fms. east oit he engine-shaft, at the 36 fm. level, and is just opposite the point where the main lode made its best bunch of ore, and is in a very pretty run of clean killas ground. These lodes proved very productive in the Old Gunnislake Mines to the west of us; therefore, taking that fact in connection with the appearance of the lodes at the cross-cuts mentioned, combined with the fact that the point we are now driving from is entirely clear of the junction of killas and granite, I consider this a point of great moment to your interests, as the chances of our meeting with productive lodes are undoubtedly very good. The shallow add thas been extended east during the past quarter 7 fms. I ft. 9 ln. Throughout this drivage the end has been in the lode, which is very large, and which has presented appearances kindly for improvement. During the present month it has improved very much, and is at present as fine a looking lode as can be seen; it is composed of gossan, peach, nundic, and yellow, grey, and black ore, worth of the latter 10t, per fathom. Since the gossan has come in we have been making better progress. The price last setting-day was 9t, per fathom; the present price at which the same pare of men are driving, is 3f. 10s. per fathom; the present price at which the same pare of men are driving, is 3f. 10s. per fathom; the present end of this lode 10f fms, at which point it meets with the Impham shaft. The end has been extended east of this shaft by the Wheal Russell adv

The statement of accounts showed a cash balance of 86l. IIs. 4d., and a balance of liabilities over assets, estimating for the next three months, of 477l. 16s. 2d.

The SEGREARY, in reply to a shareholder, explained that if the calls had been paid as made there would not at the present time be an outstanding merchants' account.—On the motion of Mr. LITTLE. a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and a special general meeting called for Dec. 19, to forfeit all shares in arrear of calls, and to fill up the vacancy in the committee, caused by the retirement of Mr. McCallan.

The meeting was then made special,—Mr. C. Holland in the chair.
Mr. Laws having read the proposed resolutions in reference to the
negociations as to the ground in dispute, and as to the granting of

Mr. LAWS having read the proposed resolutions in reference to the negociations as to the ground in dispute, and as to the granting of the new lease,

The CHAIRMAN briefly stated the present position and prospects of the company, to the effect that he might now congratulate them on having entered upon a new phase, which held out strong hopes of a result which would compensate the shareholders for their prolonged sacrifices and endurance. After a protracted negociation in respect to their right to the piece of ground in which the Impham lode had been discovered, and respecting which some difficulties had arisen, it had, he was happy to say, been satisfactorily settled, and although the committee entertained very strong opinions as to their rights, he must admit that they had been met in a fair and liberal spirit by the Duke of Bedford's advisers. The result was that the Duke had granted them a new lease, extending their term for five years from the termination of the present lease, or altogether 12 years, and comprehending the piece of ground which had been the subject of debate, including the Impham lode; affirming at the same time the agreement with the Wheal Russell adventurers for continuing the driving the addit on the Impham lode, and for their having their portion of the same time the agreement with the wheal Russell adventurers may fairly look for adequate eoupensation for their past losses, and for the delay which had unavoidably arises. Irrespective, however, of the Impham lode, they had other lodes running through their sett, all of which offered cheering prospects to the adventurers. In the shallow adit the lode has lately improved from 10, to 20/t per fathom. Capt, James Bray's report having been read, the shareholders were in possession of the details as to their present operations. Within the last three months various changes had been made in the local management, and the committee had obtained from Mr. James Dennis, their colleague, the promise that he would give his personal supervision on the sp

WEST WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday,—Mr. EDWARD COOKE in the chair.
Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.
The accounts submitted showed a balance of liabilities over assets

of 178l, 4s. 11d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows: The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Nov. 29.—Since the meeting of shareholders, held on May 17, we have cleared
und repaired the deep adit, and driven it west on the lode 8 fms. In which dis
ance there has been a gradual improvement in the value and appearance of the
ode, which in the present end is worth for tin and copper 41, per fm. We have
liven the middle adit west 10 fms., partly on the lode and partly on the north
die of it, and have recently driven south through the lode 10/4 ft., from which
re have broken and assayed 17 tons of thatone, worth over 184. We found the
restern side of this cross-cut through the lode of much better quality than the
astern side, and we estimate a fathom of the lode in going west to be worth
ver 261. At present the men are engaged in opening the level to the full width
f the lode, preparatory to an increase of hands at this point for the purpose of
riving west, and at the same time stoping the back, from which operations we
book forward to large returns of thi. We have sink a winze from the shallow
to the middle adit, which has well ventilated both levels, and laid open some
observably good ground for stoping. We have since driven the shallow adit 8 fms.
rest on the north side of the lode, and have recently cut through where it is
ft, wide, of favourable appearance, and producing a little tin. The stones for for seven years, at a yearly rental of 7t, the carriage to which from the mine will be done at 10d, per ton. We havehad to put these scamping-mills in working order, the cost of which has been about 15dt, of which 10dt, has been already paid. We have had a very dry season thus far, and, therefore, very little water for the stamping-mills, but as soon as the rains set in, as may now be expected, we shall have the full benefit of the mills, and be able to make good returns of tin for the smelting-house. There are now at the stamping-mills 15d tons of tinstone to commence on. Our object for the future must be to push on westward into the Beacon Hill with as much rapidity as possible, keeping in view the erection of steam-power in course of the coming winter for the purpose of both pumping and stamping. The deep adit end is 14d fms. behind the middle adit end, and 55 fathoms in depth. The middle adit end is 40 fms. deep. The shallow adit end is 10 fms. behind the middle adit end is 40 fms. deep. The place of mining ground, and the chances appear at present decidedly in favour of the shareholders being well repaid ere long for a spirited outlay and judicious development of the Property.—Joseph Vivian, W.W. Vivian.

The CHARBMAN, in proposing that the report be received and en-

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, said that he had but little to add to the information already placed before the shareholders. In West Wheal Kitty they did not possess an extensive mining undertaking, but development had proved that they did possess a modest little mine, that presented very excellent prospects. That was sufficiently indicated in the report of their manager, Capt. Joseph Viviao, who had very properly been designated the veteran of Cornish miners. Those familiar with the professional pressign of that able and accredited anthority—and who, however remotely connected with raining, was not ?—knew full well how to appreciate his reports; while the balance-sheet showed that every detail was conducted with the utmost economy compatible with the efficient development of the property. Speaking as a large shareholder, he was strongly of opinion the mile fully warranted a more vigorous working, and the more particularly because it had the economic advantage that it could be wrough for many years, and upon a comparatively extensive scale, without the expense of steam-power—a most important consideration in the remuterative working of any mineral property. Viewing the fact that their mine was situated in one of the most productive districts in Cornwall, that it

was in immediate contiguity with some famed old rich tin mines, that it was already returning tin nearly sufficient to meet the current development cost, with something more than a prospect that within a few months the amount will be sufficiently increased to leave a fair profit—viewing, he repeated, this exceptional combination of favourable features, it must be admitted on all hands that in West Wheal Kitty they had a mine which would amply and permanently repay all who had contributed towards the development of its proved resources.

Mr. WHEELER, while expressing satisfaction at the position and prospects of the mine, suggested that henceforth the general meetings should be held either quarterly or four-monthly.—The Chairman quite approved the suggestion, he having been for many years one of the most persistent advocates of frequent general meetings—say, quarterly or four-monthly. Moreover, it was one of the primary elements of the true Cost-book System—than which no mining system was either more effective, equitable, or economic. At each successive meeting, every shareholder became de jure his own auditor, and thereby could ascertain the amount of profit realised or loss incurred since the preceding meeting; and, unlike any other system extant, could if he so choosed determine his liability at the end of any working month by relinguishing his interest and paying his rate-able proportion of the unliquidated debts. This was one reason why he espoused the adoption of the Cost-book System, because by it each shareholder could inform himself of every item of information that it was but justice to himself to ascertain.

Mr. Reynoldes, in reply to a question, stated that every liability was included

the end of any working month by reinguishing as a tree as the proportion of the unliquidated debts. This was one reason why he espoused the adoption of the Cost-book System, because by it each shareholder could inform himself of every item of information that it was but justice to himself to ascertain.

Mr. Reynolds, in reply to a question, stated that every liability was included in the accounts submitted, the only exception being an item that might become a claim in connection with the minimum rent, but the amount was so small as to be unimportant. As to the arrears of call, which did not exceed 55L, its nominal amount sufficiently indicated the bona fide character of the shareholders. The next important thing to the possession of a good mine was a list of good partners, who were able and willing to pay their calls. He further mentioned that there were 200 shares, which in pursuance of a resolution should have been sold, but after conferring with some of the largest shareholders, it was thought, considering the satisfactory state of the mine, impolitice to dispose of those shares, at any rate, for the present. In the statement of assets and liabilities the value of those shares was not reckoned.

Capt. EVANS. In reply to questions from Mr. Ley, stated that the lode in the middle adit was worth 26L per fm., and that it was something like 8 fms. in advance of the shallow adit. They considered the dip of the tin was east; and as far as he was concerned he should not recommend a continuance of the driving of the shallow adit. He regarded it as a usless work. He would drive the middle adit west, for the shoot of ore did not appear to go further east, but it gradually lengthened westward, in which direction was the celebrated Polberro Mine, recently taken up by the Mesars. Taylor. That mine gave enormous products to the old workers, and between that and West Kitty there was the famed Wheal Gentle, and the same cross-course that had made those great deposits of the passed through West Kitty.

Mr. Ley enquired the di

[For remainder of Meetings, see Journal of this day.]

FOREIGN MINES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The following telegram, dated Suez, Dec. 1, has been received from the resident director at Clunes—"Six weeks' return, September—quantity of quartz crushed, 7000 tons; yield per ton, 12 dwts. 12 grs. Remittance, 5000l.

St. John Del Rey.—The directors have received the following dated Morro Velho, Oct. 29:—Produce, second division of October, eleven days 14,903 oits.; yield, 7:645 oits. per ton.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY .- Capt. Thomas Treloar (Nov. 1) DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Thomas Treloar (Nov. 1) writes.—"Our operations generally are proceeding satisfactority. The wet season is setting in, and some days the weather has been very tempestuous. In the neighbourhood some little alpury has been done, but so far we have escaped. The health of the establishment is good. At Maquine we have had some vein stuff from both the bottom or third and middle lines of gold below the fissures, or below Ailce's level, but it has not been rich. We have also had a few boxes of vein stuff, some 10 feet vertically below where the third or bottom line of gold yielded so splendidly. Gold at this distance below the third line has occurred before, thus making the lines of gold really a band of four. The general work has yielded as usual. Produce cleaned up to date 13,036 ofts.—1506 ozs. troy), and for the month we expect upwards of 14,090 ofts. The gold from the second line, as referred to in my previous respects, seems to have been a mere isolated bunch, for no other bunches have appeared since.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. T. Treloar (Nov. 1) writes—The works ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. T. Treloar (Nov. I) writes.—The works have progressed with the usual regularity. At Foster's the lode continues of fair size, and the samples of gold encouraging. At Dawson's and the Buraco Secoo the lodes are large, and less killas is intermixed with the stone in the latter. At Haymen's the lode is of good dimensions, a large amount of killas has been broken during the past month to extend incline plane to bottom: the hands that have been engaged about this unproductive work will break stone in the present month. The lode in end south of Dawson's is large and promising. We are pushing on with this section, but not so much water is making as we were expecting, and are therefore led to believe that the old workings are further off than we first imagined. Errom the appearance of the sand from the stamps, the produce, we hope, for October will proceed that for September.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA .- The company have just received adreconfined AND BOLIVIA.—The company have just received survices from Mr. Rouch, dated Oct. 15. Mr. Rouch assures the directors that his anticipations are being realised. The Hondura and the Maria Dama Mines at Bolivia are aiready working to a profit, and he writes that he hopes in three months from the date of his letter to have sufficient mills at work to give at the rate of 8000l. a year profit to the company. There has also been received by the Royal West India packet Tamar bills of lading for seventeen bars of gold, weighing 1540 ozs., about 400 ozs. of which are the produce of the mines for the

ROSSA GRANDE.—Capt. B. Brokenshar (Oct. 26) writes:—"The second workings are producing stone of about the same quality as hitherto. There has been less stamped this month, owing to heavy showers, which prevented travelling on the mine road. About 1400 cubic feet of stone have been excavated, 143 tons stamped, yielding 12 ozs. of gold (1.68 dwts. per ton). The adit has been driven eastward 2 fms. 4ft. on the first formation on the caunter branch, which is sometimes very small, at others from 18 inches to 2 feet wide. I have been stoping the back of the level, and the stone raised is now being passed through the stamps; It is looking well on the skins. Our establishment has been very unhealthy during the past month, four of the Englishmen and several of the native labourers have been unable to work for many days. This loudly calls for a doctor on the mine, or near it. I have placed a more powerful fan to the machine, to blow more air into the adit; and, if the lode and produce of gold will bye-and-bye warrant it, a shaft ought to be sunk for ventilation, &c.; and this I would do on the underlie of the lode, keeping the firm ground or hanging-wall portion for the south side of the shaft." Mr. Ernest Hilcke was, on Nov. 2, on his way to the mines. After taking possession, and making arrangements with the company's agents at kio, he will furnish a complete report, with full particulars relative to the apparently rich lode in the adit, alluded to by Capt. Brokenshar has been relieved, advices will be forwarded by both the Eaglish and French steamers. Capt. Thomas Treloar has kindly offered to give Mr. Hilcke any assistance in his power. ROSSA GRANDE,-Capt. B. Brokenshar (Oct. 26) writes :-

assistance in his power.

JAVALI.—The Central American Association (Limited) have received a direct telegram from San Francisco, California, dated Dec. 4, in which Mr. Melville Attwood informs them that the stamp-machinery and amalgamators which he was instructed to purchase in California will leave by the next steamer for Nicaragua, and that the engineer, who is to put it up in the Javall, has left already for that mine. The last advices which the company received from Javall are dated Oct. 21, and which arrived some days since, ria New York, show that all the works are progressing favourably, and that preparations were being made for the erection of the Californian machinery. As a collateral proof of the rickness of the Javall, it may be stated that portions of the old copper sheeting used in the mills have been sent over to England, and were found to be so saturated with gold that Mesers. Pixley, Abell, and Langley bought them at the rate of 21, per pound. The tallings of the mills have also been subjected to another assay by Mr. Daniel C. Griffith, assayer to the Bank of England, with a view of ascertaining their auriferous character, and they have been found to contain 14% ozs. of sliver to the ton. This result bears out the assay made of specimens of Javali rock by Mr. Melville Attwood, who states in his report that the Javali ore he assayed yielded "about 14 ozs. of sliver and 47 ozs. of gold to the ordinary ton of 20 octs. — Guenavanato. Oct. 19: Regarding our mines.

UNITED MEXICAN.-Guanaxuato, Oct. 19: Regarding our mines, UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, Oct. 19: Regarding our mines, f must in substance report what f have said by the last two packets.—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The same number of workmen are employed in the different workings, and the extraction of ore in the past month has somewhat increased. The accounts show a profit of \$745 for the month, but in the quarter ending on Sept. 28, we have to report a small loss of \$358, caused partly by the rise in the price of Maquila (reduction costs). The buscone sales continues with some fluctuation, on about their former footing; they have been for the three weeks ending oct. 17, \$5292.—Mines in the Guadalupe de la Occura District: In El Carmen we have a little good ore, but it is very narrow and inconstant. The cross-cut of El Progreso has been continued towards El Oro shaft, and we have met with a good deal of water; it cozes through the rock from above, but we are taking every precaution to avoid accidents. The frente del Carmen has also been turned as a cross-cut to the north-east to meet the Progreso, and thus explose the ground. In Encinillas the ore we were working on has failen of very mee, but we are gradually getting on in clearing downwards, and in a pozo which has water in it a strip of ore has been found. In La Providence we have communicated with some old workings on the north-west side of the ground, which we believe to belong to the mine of Animitas; thus far we cannot see if they contain anything, as we only got into them on Tuesday last. In all this discoverience the want of workmen; the climate is unfavourable, and few settles the mountains, but if we once could meet with a good bunch of ore it would attract good hands from other districts. The sales for the three weeks ending on Oct. 16 amounted to \$4.9.—Riemitance: I enclose a Bill of Exchange on London for 5001., at 60 days' sight, as a remittance to the directors.

for 5001., at 60 days' sight, as a remittance to the directors.

MABIQUITA.—Oct. 19: The superintendent writes:—Santa Ans Mine: The repairs to the new shaft are completed, and we are drawing mineral as formerly. The gradual improvement of the 120 end south is amounted in the most important fact; the lode here is of soild quarts, now over a ft. wide, and of grey silver and laminated native silver. The facilities with which this ground can be opened up by cross-cuts from the 100 fm. level render the discovery of the few tons of mineral which were drawn through the old shaft is of better quality, assaying 144 cos, per ton. Before the late fire, out shampy to say that quality, assaying 154 cos, per ton. Before the late fire, out of shaft is of better was hardly giving 100 cas, by assay.—Marmato Mines for the month of Sept.: Returns, \$1242. These returns are much lower than usual, as some of the best mineral has been picked out for exportation to England, value 6000?.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, Nov. 28: Christiana. Th.

\$142. These returns are much lower than usual, as some of the best unlers! has been picked out for exportation to England, value 6000.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, Nov. 28: Christiana: The cross-than not yet reached the footwall of the lode, but we expect it to be very life to the has not yet reached the footwall is reached drivages will be seeded and not read ore. So soon as the footwall is reached drivages will be seeded on the most productive portion of the lode, when I hope to be able to make an increase in our returns. The shaft is cased and divided to the 17, so that the whim can now draw from the bottom of the mine. The stopes was and of Sweet's winze, at the 10 lachter level, will yield 1½ ton flead or per lachter. The stopes was of Sweet's winze at the adit level, on the course of the lode poor.—Bilebach: From the forbreast of the western drivage, on the north lode, a cross-cut has been extended north 2½ lachters, and as the end is letting out more water than it has been, we expect to find another part of the lode is also that distance further north. The end driving east, on the north lode, at the south lode, 2 lachters back from the forebreast, is yielding i ton of lead ore, this end we consider improved. A rise in the back of the 10 lachter level, on the south lode, 2 lachters back from the forebreast, is yielding i ton of bed will afford 15 centners of lead ore per lachter. The stopes at the adit level, on the lode improved. A rise in the back of the 10 lachter level, on the south lode, 2 lachters back from the forebreast, is yielding i ton of self-level, on the south lode, 2 lachters back from the forebreast, is yielding i ton of self-level, on the south lode, 2 lachters back from the forebreast, is yielding a little blende and lead ores. The appearance or the south lode, are so near the surface that we can expect but little more from them. A stope on the copper lode will afford 1 ton of fair quality copper per lachter, with but little lead. The Nos. I and 2 stopes, on the middle lod, will afford 15

working, but there is a point 3 or 4 lachters further south where we expect to find an improved portion of the vein.

CAPULA.—Capt. Paull, Oct. 25: Pachuca: The only thing we are doing at Capula is the driving of the San Enrique end, in which there is a brase coming in from the south, which may improve the lode at the junction. We worked about a fortnight at Capula, breaking metal west of La Bomba shan and west of San Jorge rise. The men broke 100 cargas of good metal, which ought to leave \$2000 profit, after deducting 20 per cent. from the mine same allowing \$40 per monton for reduction, and paying the mine cost. The log of the metal is much higher from San Jorge rise, and to the west, than from the stopes of La Bomba, under Angelita and Enriquetal levels. I amquite that a great bunch of rich ore lies below the Esperanza level. I have arranged to send a torta of 12 montons of metal to San Cayetano hackenda as soon as we can get carriers. I refined the lead there last week, which has been delivered up by Mr. Rule, from which I obtained 125 marcs of silver, which I shall send is by Mr. Rule, from which I obtained 125 marcs of silver, which I shall send is but not more than half that quantity in the dry season. There are no smelting works, barrels, or capellina (retorts) in the place. The amalgam is taken to san Cayetano hackenda for distillation. I have not made any contract with owner, who, I understand, wants 12 months' rent in advance. It will require at least \$2000 to purchase quicksilver and other materials to carry on the reduction of the ores. The engine is being cleaned at Real del Monte, as it as rived in a very dirty state.

Alamillos.—Nov. 25: In the third level, east from La Magdalen

duction of the ores. The engine is being cleaned at Real del Monte, as it rived in a very dirty state.

ALAMILLOS.—Nov. 25: In the third level, east from La Magdale shaft, the ground is harder and the lode smaller than when last reported the lode produces ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the fourth le east from La Magdalena shaft, produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode the third level, east of San Enrique shaft, has slightly improved; it now places ½ ton of ore per fathom; the ground is hard. In the fourth level, of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, yielding some good sto flead ore. The lode in the fourth level, west of San Andriano shaft, is well arge, and spotted with lead ore. The third level, west of San Andriano shaft, is related to the state of the

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LINARES.—Nov. 23: West of Engine-Shaft—South Loc in the 110 fathom level, west of No. 152 winze, is very regular, pro force per fathom. There is no change in the 25, west of Warne's the lode produces 1½ ton per fathom.—East of Engine-Shaft: In Taylor's cross-cut, the lode is large and strong, and yields I ton North Lode: An improvement has taken place in the 35, east of the lode has a very promising appearance, and produces ½ ton o The 95, east of No. 154 winze, consiste chiefly of soft spar and carb and yields I ton of lead per fathom.—San Francisco Lode: The located of San Francisco shaft, has become divided into two parts—tic containing a good leader of lead ore, producing I ton per fathom Winzes: We are making preparations for sinking Warne's engin the 75. No. 164 winze, below the 85, is sufficiently deep for the 93 and we have commenced driving east.

FORTIVIA.—Canada Incoss.—West of Taylor's Shaft:

FORTUNA.—Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Shaft: I west of O'Shea's shaft, the ground is without change. The lode in of Judd's shaft, produces 1½ ton per fathom: this lode is not quilt when last reported on. In the 80, west of Judd's, the lode is small a little lead.—East of Engine-shaft: The 70, cast of Carro's sha 2½ ton of ore per fathom: the ground is in a very unsettled state, a much disordered. In the 55, east of Carro's shaft, there is a little lode is very small.—South Lode: We have commenced driving the Gil's winze, for the purpose of communicating with San Pedro shaft, is discussed in the 55, east of Carro's shaft, there is a little duces ½ ton per fathom. The 40, west of San Pedro shaft, yield fathom; this lode is opening fairly productive tribute ground. The San Pedro shaft, is temporarily suspended, as we purpose sinking ventilate the 44.—Los Saildos Mine: The 109, west of Morris's engine sents no change worthy of notice. The lode in the 50, west of Morris's engine pening good tribute ground; the lode produces 2 tons of lead per faloue in the 55, west of San Carlos shaft, is regular and compact, produced for the fathom. The 100, cast of Morris's shaft, though poor, is declared to the sone time poor, but it has now passed through a cross-course, on the which we have a splendid lode, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 75, east of Cox's shaft, lawing bis strong and kindiy, composed of quartz, and producing 1½ ton of Buenos Andros shafts and Winzes: The lode in Sai Pablo shaft, shiking bis strong and kindiy, composed of quartz, and producing 1½ ton of Buenos Andros shafts and winzes: The lode is as I Pablo shaft, shiking bis strong and kindiy, composed of quartz, and producing 1½ ton of Buenos Andros Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Sai Pablo shaft, shiking bis strong and kindiy, composed of quartz, and producing 1½ ton of Buenos Andros Shafts. FORTUNA .- Canada Incosa-West of Taylor's Shaft: In the

WEST CANADA .- Wm. Plummer, Nov. 15: WEST CANADA.—Win. Fillumer, 30% to per fathor 2 tons, The 50, west of Paimer's, is poor, and yields about we hope it will shortly improve. The stope cast of Paimer's, is poor, and yields about about a tons per fathom. The stope cast of the 30, below the and west of the 30 fm. level 2 tons per fathom. Bray's engining favourably, and the lode does not seem to be much chang a share yield 214 tons per fathom. Roger's winze is down about 3 tons per fathom. The stope east of the 30, below the 20, year and west of the 30 fm. level 2 tons per fathom. Bray's engine-shaft is ing favourably, and the lode does not seem to be much changed; the cothing yelds 2½ tons per fathom, Roger's winze is down to the 30 lode, has not advanced quite far enough to communicate with it, as at it is holed a stope west of Grenfell's shaft is worth 1½ to 1¾ ton per The 40, at Crase's, is poor, it contains ore, but not enough to vaine. below the 30, in advance of this, is not much changed; the lode is larg mising. The stope below the 24, cast of Michell's shaft, yields 2 tons per below the 25 the stope yields 2 tons per fathom. The level in advantation of the cast of Rowe's 1½ ton per fathom. The stope west of Colfil lode is worth 1½ ton, and on the cast about 1½ also. The stope east of Winze, on the Fire lode, is worth 1½ ton per fathom.—Bruce Mine: The for Trial's, has fallen off in value, but we expect it will again improve continues its full size, but does not carry the same quantity of ore, above this is improving, and so also is the stope under the level. The low the level, west of shaft, yield 1½ ton per fathom. The 12, west of has greatly improved of late, but it has hitherto been so changeable thing in our power to increase the monthly returns. We shipped to re (124 barrels) on Nov. 5, and we have requested that another vess be sent for a cargo at the end of the monthly returns. We shipped to re (124 barrels) on Nov. 5, and we have requested that another vess be sent for a cargo at the end of the monthly returns.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts the week ending Dec. 1 were 90021, 16s. 8d.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry Escu-(the proprietors), at their offices, 26, Fleet Street, E.C., where all confications are requested to be addressed.